Chicago Daily Tribune

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1854

☞ See First Page!

THE NEWS.

The steamer from Erie, as will be seen from our dispatch, is confident Mob law will reign in triumph. The U. S. Marshals who were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of Treason, last Friday, were released by a writ of Habeas Corpus, at once proceeded to Washington to invoke the strong arm of the Government. Yesterday, the Erie mob assumed the dispotism of female attire to enable them to perpetrate their devilry. They appear to be perfectly desperate, and resolved to carry their point with a strong hand. If Pennsylvania does not interfere, the United States Government must. There is no other alternative. The devilish mob-spirit at Erie must be crushed, if, in doing it, it is necessary to raze every house to the ground.

Baltimore is in an uproar about the supposed presence of Kossta, the Jesuit Papal Nuncio.—His course in reference to the Republicans in Europe is so hateful to the German and Italian Republicans of this country, that they cannot tolerate his presence without an expression of their abhorrence of him. Cincinnati has also been the scene of another demonstration against Bedini and Pecpoy, but this time the Police were careful not to interfere with it. At New Orleans, also, if we are to credit the telegraph, the Germans and French were preparing to give him a warm reception.—Those things are to be regretted, but when we consider that a large number of the gentry engaged in them were once honorable men, and both with the ferocity of blood hounds, imprisoned, stripped of their property, and driven from their native homes, all hopes they loved Liberty too well to please the tyrants who rule "by the grace of God" as they say, it is but natural that their blood should boil in their veins at the sight of one of their chief persecutors.

The Government officers in New York have discovered and arrested a portion of the vere cogent to smuggling on board the Cunard steamer. The first information came from Mr. Cunard, the agent, which was very honorable in him.

The letter from Kossuth, to which allusion is made in our despatch, is significant of the fact that Turkey is making a conflict with Austria, and we look for Russia, is inevitable that the Sultan is preparing for the exigency. It cannot be supposed either that the Sultan acts in an important a matter without the consent and advice of England and France. The effect indeed, has been to force these powers to declare their attitude at once, and if that fails, to let Kossuth stir up rebellion in Hungary. The pride of Austria will not, we hope, be humbled, and it must inevitably hasten matters to a crisis.

The report of Gov. Slevens has been received in Washington, and is very favorable to the Northern route for the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Douglas has given notice of his intention to take up his Nebraska Territorial bill on Monday. It will doubtless cause a warm discussion, as its provisions are abominable, and are in utter defiance of the compromise act upon which Missouri was admitted to the Union.

The case of the steamer San Francisco still continues to excite the deepest sympathy all over the Union. The New York papers of Saturday are full of particulars concerning the wreck and the rescue, and the details are heartsickening.

CAIRO.

We alluded to this place a few days ago, and expressed the opinion that with all the effort that had been made, and with all the *prestige* it has obtained as the head of perpetual navigation on the Mississippi, and the Southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, it would never be a city of any consequence else, without an expenditure of money millions of dollars, to fill up the lots to a level of the waters of the river which wash its levees on three sides. Our article has called out a letter from a gentleman in New York, who complains of a want of fairness, as well as an absence of that State pride which every Illinoisan should feel in building up commercial centres in the State, and in observing calling attention to them abroad. He does not, however, refute what we stated about the miasmatic and unhealthy character of Cairo, but reasons that like other Western cities it will become healthier as it grows in population. Still we are not convinced. On the contrary, a residence of nearly thirty five years in the West, with twenty years observation of the character of disease that prevail in peculiar locations, convinces us that our remarks about Cairo were justifiable because true.

We notice in the Alton *Telegraph* a statement that over six hundred lots in Cairo have been disposed of to actual settlers, or to persons who design locating there at an early day. This may be true, but we have seen so many statements of a similar character, since the location of the Illinois Central Railroad, that we have become suspicious of the truth of every story of the kind.

Kinglake has given at the opening of the Diet seems to have been more the relics of the ancient Turkish opinion than an original conception of his own. Various petitions have been presented of late to King Otear, praying him to "take such measures as will check the tide of luxury which threatens the nation if the production of spirits be allowed to continue in its present extent." The last petition of these nihilists had 7000 signatures. The people begin now to assemble in large crowds, and call tumultuously for the closing of the distilleries "that they may be secured against drunkenness before the approaching festivals." In some cases the mob has forcibly entered the distilleries and with the cry,—"The boll-drink shall not be sold!" put a stop to the sale.—Hitherto no more violent excess than the above has taken place.

A PORTLAND MAN.—By the Report of the Commissioner of Patents in the matter of the Patent patents of SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, Conn., it appears that he has already realized over one million dollars clear profits; and the Commissioner estimates the profits yet to accrue before the patent expires, at over one million.

☞ Hon. GEORGE H. DUNN of Lawrenceburg, Ind., died at his residence on the 12th instant.—He had been a member of Congress, Treasurer of State and Circuit Judge, and at the time of his death was President of the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Railroad.

MORTALITY IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.—The number of interments, during the year 1853, in four of the principal cities of the United States was as follows:

New York	21,264
Philadelphia	9,750
Baltimore	6,117
Boston	5,304

The following statement shows the mortality in each of the above cities from five of the most prevalent diseases:

	Phila.	N. York.	Balt.	Boston.
Consumption	1946	3723	916	714
Convulsions	843	1909	156	123
Scarlet fever	338	443	302	238
Infl. of Lungs	999	1002	181	240
Small pox	44	439	319	0
Other diseases	7170	15111	557	3037
Total	9740	21964	6117	4362
Under 5 years of age	4730	11297	3178	2151

The ratio of deaths to the population was as follows: In New York, one to 37½; in Philadelphia, one to 41½; in Baltimore, one to 39; in Boston, one to 56½.

A NEW LITERARY COMPANY.—The Boston Athenæum is rapidly becoming one of the most richly endowed and splendid literary societies in the world. The Perkins family, one of the richest of the solid men of Boston, gave to this society $64,000. Other liberal and liberal donations were received from different persons, until the society were able to erect a library building, at a cost of $164,000, on a lot of ground that cost $60,000. The library contains fifty thousand volumes of books. In the upper story of the building is a hall for paintings and statuary. Last spring the company, in order to increase its funds, issued four hundred shares of new stock at $250 per share. Eleven men immediately took about 200 of these shares of stock, and the balance has been all disposed of—thus raising $150,000 to pay off more existing liabilities, and form the basis of a permanent fund for the benefit of the society.

THEODORE PARKER, AND HIS LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening, this distinguished individual made his first appearance as a lecturer in our city. His reputation as an intellectual man is already wide-spread, and his power as a bold and fearless writer universally acknowledged. In his religious creed, Mr. Parker differs widely from the Orthodox Churches; and in his political principles, he is stern and uncompromising—the defender of the weak, and the advocate of universal emancipation. He scorns the conventionalities of statesmen, and aims at the universal right. He is theoretical, rather than practical; and in his devotion to abstract theories, he loses sight of some of the most important elements that enter into the formation of society, and aid in the great work of human progress. As a philanthropist, he is a follower of the pure and high minded Channing. He is benevolent, earnestness, and love enter largely into his mental organization, and impart to his morality, his philanthropy, and his religion, a universality and scope co-extensive with the area of humanity. These are some of his chief characteristics, sometimes guiding him into the mazes of error.

Mr. Parker commenced by saying he had noticed that he was announced to lecture on "The Function of the Beautiful in the Regeneration of Mankind," but the lecture on that subject was a long one, and he had but a single hour to talk, and wishing to treat Beauty handsomely, he would defer that subject to a more favorable occasion; and as time and the core waited for no man, except the inhabitants of Erie and of Harbor Creek, he would ask the attention of his hearers to a few thoughts on the True and the false gentleman. The True Gentleman was, according to the lecturer, the perfection of manhood. Man is, to the lower orders of animal creation, as the blossom of the plant is to its lower branches, and the gentleman is to manhood its fullest and ripest blossom—for what is a gentleman but the true and perfect man? In the true gentleman, all the parts are subordinate to the whole man. In his composition, everything was harmonious and beautiful. None of the parts absorbed the whole, or rendered his manhood subordinate to them.

The philosopher, the poet and the saint were not of necessity gentlemen. Too often the particular quality ignored and destroyed real gentility. St. Bernard became so great a saint that he knew no difference between his cake of meal and one of sawdust. His admirers, to test his saintly indifference, once baked a cake mixed from the ashes of his hearth and the vinegar from his cellar, and placed it before him for his morning repast. Observing him eat with his accustomed relish, his admirers, in astonishment cried, "What a saint!" Neander, the great German theologian, who knew all the doings and sayings of every saint in times past and present—the astute, subtle and sagacious Neander, who threaded with ease the intricacies of metaphysical disquisition, found himself befogged and lost in attempting to traverse without his servant the straight line of the city where for thirty years he had lived and taught. These men were as much monsters as Daniel Lambert, or the Giant of the North. In them, the whole was subordinate to the part, the man was lost in the saint and the theologian.

The lecturer was a New Englander, a Boston man, and his lecture was suited to that clime.—In Boston, they had what is called a Farmer's Almanac, in the prelude to which it was stated that it was made for one meridian; but that it would do for almost any in that vicinity. So with his lecture—it might do for the meridian of Boston, or for the Eastern States; but here with a difference of one degree in latitude, and he knew not how many in longitude, it might be different

Gentlemen might be divided into two classes the true and the vulgar gentlemen. Three things united to constitute the vulgar gentlemen—money, manners, and manhood. Money must, manners next, and manhood least of all.

Money was the primary ingredient of vulgar gentility—the foundation on which it is built, and its supporting staff The appearance of money sometimes answered the same purpose. The absolute and boundless wealth of a rich aristocrat not unfrequently flouted in the atmosphere of vulgar gentility, till the bubble was burst by the presentation of a bill or a dun for a quarter's board.

The miser, though not strictly even a vulgar gentleman, was able to lift his family, his sons and his daughters, into the *respected* circle of vulgar gentility. His sons carry not to the bank, nor follow the plough, but is not vulgarly "genteel." Their hands must not be hardened by honest toil, nor their brows darkened by the sun's rays. They must stand behind the counter, sell cloth by the piece, tape by the yard, molasses by the quart, and whisky by the gallon; or, perhaps, they may freight vessels with rum, and barter their precious cargo on the coast of Africa for human flesh, which exceedingly marketable commodity they exchange for gold, and become the types of vulgar gentility.

The vulgar gentleman also must have manners, but he must wear them as he does a garment—that he puts on and removes at pleasure. To the lady—the rich vulgarly "genteel" lady —he is all suavity, *cordiality* and graciousness.—But to the girl who takes care of his room, and may be blacks his boots, and the boy who curries his horse, his language is "go," "come," "do," and the like. Towards men in office, and to the rich vulgarly "genteel" men, he must wear a bland and sorteous demeanior; but to the honest, industrious, and high-minded farmer or mechanic he must not ever deign to speak — Gentility is with him like the gas that lights his room—he can let it on and shuts it off at pleasure.

The usages of society help to make vulgar "genteel" men. It would be interesting to trace the process by an example. A large soul, courageous, and noble youth starts from the mountains of New England to seek his fortune in distant cities His cheek wears the ruddy hue of youth and health. His large frame is clad in the homely garb of a farmer's son. He sees his own locomotives, and carries in his hand knowledge of the sons of his worldly goods. He has much health and courage, many thrifty precepts, and some principles. His course of life has given him his wealth. His thrifty precepts he has imbibed from his father's teachings, but his principles have been derived from the course from whence he had his being—from his own loved mother—save some few which he has received from the pulpit, when a tall minister standing there reached up into Heaven and brought down the rays of light, and spread them in beauty around him. Thus armed, he reaches a distant commercial city and boldly begins the battle of life He commences at the bottom of the ladder, works early and late—at first as a clerk, then as a junior partner, being embraced in that mysterious appendage "& Co," and finally becomes the senior member of some great mercantile firm.

He looks round him, and sees that men are respected in proportion to their wealth. His first thousand dollars fills him one degree in the estimation of the community. His ambition is fired, and he determines to become rich soon—he counts his dollars by tens of thousands. His principles are not improved, his wisdom is not increased, but his coffers are filled, and bankers cultivate his acquaintance. Rich merchants bow low and smile blandly as they meet him. He becomes now the worshiper of Mammon.—The unfortunate man, and the poor read no sympathy in the deep lines of his hard and iron face. A little while and he becomes a merchant prince. His ships crowd the wharves and poor into his lap the wealth of India. The humble cottage of his youth is changed for a magnificent palace, which is nightly thronged with the vulgar "genteel." He now refuses to the universal regard of men; and, may be, he thinks himself honored and respected. But just in proportion as he has grown rich and great, just in proportion as his purse has increased in magnitude, his soul has become contracted and degraded, and his conscience is so shrivelled, hard and empty, as was his purse on the morning of his departure from home. His riches are enormous, but in wealth of soul he is a perfect pauper.

The vulgar "genteel" lady resembles her male counterpart. Tenderness, generosity of feeling, and true gentility were wanting in her. With a smile of scorn she would pass by the honest, strong minded and noble hearted young man, to lavish her smiles upon the brainless dandy, the vulgar "genteel" fop.

The true gentleman is the exact opposite of the one we have sketched. His quality springs from an inward principle. His manners, like the perfume of the flower, are the same to all. He regards the high or the low as his common brothers. Their feelings and their affections are sacred to him. His principles are correct and his morals pure. In a word he is a perfect man.

The latter part of the lecture was broken and disconnected, in consequence of want of time. Our report is meagre, the views of the speaker are, we think, in the main correctly stated. His lecture was entertaining and instructive throughout, and although not resembling in material what we expected, yet we were well remunerated for our attendance.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 16.

BEDINI BURNT IN EFFIGY.

Assembling of American and German Liberals — Procession—Great Excitement—Marshal Ruffin Assaulted.

The "pitching in" by the police on Christmas night, and their subsequent abuse of prisoners, has made a great talk among our citizens, and a just condemnation by all who have a spark of manhood with the facts. The defeat of the Germans in their intention to burn Captain Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, in effigy, has nerved the American liberals to make a similar effort. Accordingly, about three hundred members assembled on a vacant lot near the corner of Carr and Ninth streets, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and forming into a procession marched by the watch house and up to the "Freeman's Hall," where their numbers swelled to about four thousand Germans and Americans. In the procession were several transparencies; one, "Down with Bedini," another side "No Popery," and on the third side, "Pitch In." The second transparency had on it "Love, Liberty and Humanity." The effigy of Bedini was full sized, in pontifical robes, and was borne on a platform carried by eight men, the chief object of attraction.

After the procession had again formed it passed down Vine street to Ninth, out Ninth to Walnut, down Walnut to Front, out Front to Broadway, up Broadway to Third, out Third to Sycamore, up Sycamore to Fifth, out Fifth to Western Row, up Western Row to Eighth street. By this time the streets and sidewalks were densely filled with thousands upon thousands of people. In the vicinity of the Arch Bishop's house and the Cathedral the streets were packed with people, and the effigy of the procession, but as the latter paraded by to the city let, immediately opposite, the immense crowds rent the air with groans and most discordant music. On the 4th of July, 1852, the effigy of Kossuth, in the centre of the lot above the heads of the multitudes, and after firing a pistol as a signal that the ceremony was to commence, the torch was applied, and in a few minutes the effigy was in a blaze, and burning amid the hurrahs and shouts of the crowd, which filled every foot of ground for over two squares. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled, and a more exciting scene was never before witnessed in this city.

When the effigy had burned to ashes it burst up, it was carried in front of the watch house and some one kicked it under the step, which it was useless, with a quizzical smile upon her lips. Marshal Ruffin who was standing near by, rushed forward and boldly seizing the figure, threw it into the street and remonstrated with the people and besought them to disperse, which was done by the time he was all cried "no, don't destroy property." At this instant some drunken ruffian struck Marshal Ruffin with a club and felled him to the ground. Immediately there was a rush among the crowd to protect the Marshal, and to seize the man who had assailed him. Deputy Sheriff Higdon and Constable Harris caught the man, when some of his friends attempted a rescue, and in the scuffle which ensued, Higdon received a very slight cut. The violence was confined to a single individual, and the whole crowd should not be held responsible for it. Had there been any disposition to actions of Davis and Sommers outrages, it is very evident they could have carried out their intentions in spite of the police.

The effigy by this time was entirely destroyed and the crowd began gradually to disperse, and at 11 o'clock the neighborhood was cleared and all again quiet. The police were on their several beats, and no disturbance was made by the city authorities. It is well that such was the case, as we are assured that every man in the procession was fully armed and would have defended himself to the last extremity. The procession generally was peaceable and quiet. As a portion of the crowd were returning home, they halted in front of Archbishop Purcell's residence on Ninth near Race street, and sent up some dozen groans and then passed on.

We understand from excellent authority that the Freemen did not participate in the demonstration, although invited; alleging as a reason that they had appealed to the law and were determined to abide by it. Efforts are industriously making to identify them with the affair by certain policemen, but if we have been correctly informed, they have no right to exhaust upon our authority, they had nothing to do with it. There were doubtless Germans in the crowd, but the demonstration was American from beginning to end in whole and part.

From Ford's History of Illinois.

THE FIRST AND LAST DEBT IN ILLINOIS.

The year 1830 was signalized by the first and last dual which was ever fought in Illinois.—This took place in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Governor Edward Coles and William Bennett, two obscure men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridicule upon dueling, and the philosophic party. Stewart was in the secret, but Bennett, in advance, was left to believe it a reality. They were to fight with rifles; the guns were loaded with blank cartridges, and Bennett, somewhat composing a trick, rolled a ball into his gun, without the knowledge of the seconds, or of the other party. The word was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape, but two years afterward he was arrested in Arkansas, brought back to the State, indicted, tried and convicted of murder.

A great effort was made to procure his pardon, but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties in his favor, and Bennett suffered the penalty of the law by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the State by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made dueling disreditable and unpopular and laid the foundation for that abhorrence of the practice which has ever since been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois. The present Judge Lockwood was then the attorney general of the State, and prosecuted in that case. To his talent and zeal as a prosecutor the people are indebted, and for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally known to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling from being introduced into this State.

☞ Dr. Walker, of Portland, one day last week took from the face of Mr. Gilmore, near the right eye, a porcupine's quill, about two inches long. Last winter Mr. G. killed a porcupine, and in cutting up the animal, the quill got into his throat, from whence it gradually worked its way to his eye, causing him considerable inconvenience in its peregrinations.

PERCHED BY A SWORD FISH.—The British ship Lord *Riversdale*, on her voyages to Valparaiso, having sprung aleak at sea, the vessel was hove down for repairs, when it proved that the took of a sword fish had pierced through the plank which was six inches thick, and a half in thickness. The point of the took projected beyond the plank seven inches clear, making ten inches and a half thrust through the vessel.

ANCIENT BANK IN FORT WAYNE.—Mr. W. C. Hedges, of Tiffin, Ohio, has filed the necessary papers in the Clerk's Office of Allen county, for commencing a bank in Fort Wayne, to be called "Hedge's Indiana Bank," with a capital of one million dollars.—*Ft. Wayne Sent.*

☞ STRUCK A LEAD.—We learn that Mr. Phillips, of Fairplay, has just struck a lead in the vicinity of the Sauinawa, which promises to exceed in productiveness any one now known in the mines. The vein of mineral, so far as has been followed, is of extraordinary thickness. We rejoice in Mr. Phillip's good success, particularly as he has been untiring in his efforts to place the business of mining on a reliable scientific basis.—*Galena Jeffersonian*

DEAD.—Cyprus Mathews, who will be remembered by our city readers as the man who kept the hand ferry at the foot of Warren street, during the summer, died on Friday night in the tailor shop of J. Bennet, on Main street, from the effect of cold, exposure and intemperance. Poor Cy's end is a sad one, and it conveys a most wonderful lesson to others who are tending toward the rock on which he was wrecked.—*Galena Jeffersonian*

FIVE HOGS.—We are told that Mr. Motts, residing a few miles east of this, slaughtered a hog the other day which weighed 622 pounds, net. Mr. John Yowell, also slaughtered one which weighed 560 pounds nett. This we think will do pretty well, though we hope that our county will soon attend with such fine stock.—*Macoupin County Statesman.*

☞ Sturges & Ellis, Bankers and Brokers of Cincinnati, have established a Bank at Terre Haute, under the General Banking Law of Indiana, with a capital of $200,000. The Stock Security Banking system appears to succeed better in Indiana than it did in this State.

From the Toronto Examiner of Jan 11

CANADIAN ITEMS.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament, it is said, will meet for the despatch of business on the 14th of February.

THE EXPLANADE.—The contract between the Corporation of Toronto and Messrs. Gzowski & Co., for the construction of the Esplanade, was completed on Wednesday last. The first part of the work, between Brock and Simcoe streets, is to be completed by January, 1856; the remainder, eastward to the Don, by the 1st of July, 1857.

COLORED CONVENTION.—A convention of colored people is to meet at St. Catherines on the 8th of February, to devise means for improving the character, developing the intelligence and organizing an Union of the colored population of British North America.

FOREIGN NOTES.—A large quantity of American forged bills, intended for Canada, have recently been seized at Ogdensburg.

TAXES IN KINGSTON.—The taxes in Kingston for the past year was is 10½d in the pound.

DALHOUSIE AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.—The St. Catharine's Journal says with reference to the proposed Port Dalhousie and Lake Erie Railroad, that the townships have refused to aid it.

MURDER.—On Thursday last, an inquest was held in this city by Coroner King, on the body of George Hall, a native of Ireland, who, it is supposed, came to his death by a severe beating which he received on Saturday night last, on Adelaide st, from two rowdies, one many of whom now appear to infest our city.

THE "CATHOLIC CITIZEN."—A new weekly journal bearing this name, published by Thomas Hayes, Esq., of this city, made its appearance last week. It is a large, well printed sheet, and apparently edited with ability. It is to be issued weekly, and will be devoted to the interests of Roman Catholicism.

From the Intelligencer's Paris Correspondent.

NEW VIEWS OF THE ASTEROIDS.

PARIS, Dec. 15, 1853.

The illustrious young astronomer, Leverrier, Senator of the Empire, whose nomination to the direction of the Observatory of Paris as successor of Arago I am in daily expectation of hearing, has just read at the Academy of Sciences an interesting memoir concerning the group of small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Mr. Hine, of England, has just discovered another, making the number of these planets known up to the present time, twenty seven, I believe.

"It is not to be doubted," says Leverrier, that it is more complicated than has been hitherto generally supposed. He thinks that improved instruments, charts, and modes of search will ere long show them to exist in prodigious numbers. Leverrier rejects as inadmissible the theory emitted by Olbers early in this century respecting the origin of these telescopic planets.—This German astronomer, who illustrated himself in 1807, by the discovery of Pallas, the second of the series in date of discovery, and of Vesta in 1807, the first year, was of opinion that those asteroids, as they were called, were merely the fragments of a planet of primary order which in some remote epoch, unknown and unassigned, and in a few minutes the effigy was in a blaze, and burning amid the hurrahs and shouts of the crowd, which filled every foot of ground for over two squares. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled, and a more exciting scene was never before witnessed in this city.

When the effigy had burned to ashes it burst up, it was carried in front of the watch house and some one kicked it under the step, which it was useless, with a quizzical smile upon her lips. Marshal Ruffin who was standing near by, rushed forward and boldly seizing the figure, threw it into the street and remonstrated with the people and besought them to disperse, which was done by the time he was all cried "no, don't destroy property." At this instant some drunken ruffian struck Marshal Ruffin with a club and felled him to the ground. Immediately there was a rush among the crowd to protect the Marshal, and to seize the man who had assailed him. Deputy Sheriff Higdon and Constable Harris caught the man, when some of his friends attempted a rescue, and in the scuffle which ensued, Higdon received a very slight cut. The violence was confined to a single individual, and the whole crowd should not be held responsible for it. Had there been any disposition to actions of Davis and Sommers outrages, it is very evident they could have carried out their intentions in spite of the police.

The effigy by this time was entirely destroyed and the crowd began gradually to disperse, and at 11 o'clock the neighborhood was cleared and all again quiet. The police were on their several beats, and no disturbance was made by the city authorities. It is well that such was the case, as we are assured that every man in the procession was fully armed and would have defended himself to the last extremity. The procession generally was peaceable and quiet. As a portion of the crowd were returning home, they halted in front of Archbishop Purcell's residence on Ninth near Race street, and sent up some dozen groans and then passed on.

We understand from excellent authority that the Freemen did not participate in the demonstration, although invited; alleging as a reason that they had appealed to the law and were determined to abide by it. Efforts are industriously making to identify them with the affair by certain policemen, but if we have been correctly informed, they have no right to exhaust upon our authority, they had nothing to do with it. There were doubtless Germans in the crowd, but the demonstration was American from beginning to end in whole and part.

For the Tribune.

TO THE BLUE DRESS AT THE EXCELSIOR PARTY.

Ich danke dein! Ich danke dein!
Thy soul hath such a detail o'er mine,
That whether toil or whether play
Rests my path or cheer my way,
Or whether, thickening clouds of gloom
Remind me of a broken home,
Or Memory backs me from her shrine—
Amid them all—Ich danke dein!

I scarce have seen thee, but that night
Three times upon me with a light,
As that which flashes in a dream.
When heavenly glories are in theme—
Three visions of thy beauty shone
Upon Memory what with Time is gone—
Thy sight has fled from eyes of mine—
My heart exults—Ich danke dein!

Ich danke dein—but it may be
Then I am not given one thought to me—
To you, sadness—not from afar
I'll dare to love thee as a star.
Whose beams upon my life have shone,
And made me feel not all alone.
Ten thousand other stars may shine
Upon me, but—Ich danke dein!

Chicago, January 15th, 1854. C. P.

LEAVING HOME.

[A Chapter from "The Bloodstone," by Donald Mac Leod, published by Charles Scribner.]

The pleasure that I have derived from de la Motte Fouque, induced me to search for whatever translations from the German I could find. These were not numerous, but they were sufficiently to produce a powerful effect upon me. I read the Phantasms of Ludwig Tieck, a volume of Rhenish legends; bits from Jean Paul Richter: a one of the sweet ballads of Uhland, and finally a translation of Wilhelm Meister, which I read and re read but could not understand; which perhaps was one cause for my admiration of it.

Perhaps, also, it is much more common now, than in my day, to admire certain incomprehensible German authors; and I have often thought that their chief charm lay in their incomprehensibility. The famous Dr. Parr left his little country parish, he was succeeded by a less learned, but devoted and excellent minister. A visitor in the neighborhood questioned a shockheaded clodpole, as to the merits of the new parson.

"Oh," quoth Giles, "he be nowt loike Doctor Parr."

"But is he not a very good preacher?"

"An aye, bolokke he be a goodish preacher, but no Loiiner, measter, no Loiiner."

Oh, ye German philosophers, ye too have countless shock-headed clodpoles among your readers, who love you only because they cannot understand you, and who prefer your misty appearances to Goda truth, when written by one who is no Latimer.

But to return to myself. My favorite reading produced in me a wish which soon grew into a yearning to visit Germany, and to enter a German University. I began to write metaphysical poems; songs in "wine" and "Rhine;" whereof every other verse had the word "wierd" in it; adjectives ending in "isch;" and "ungs" substantives, "wild," etc., and upon the whole, the creations were as germanic as most other such things written by young Americans.

Then I talked in extraordinary language, made up of compound adjectives and unusual nouns. I spoke of "inception of ideas," of the "start of the," "solemnity of some," and I told Florry that what we knew of the human soul, was that it was individual and mythical, which was the reason why astronomers constantly did and Florry would open her large brown eyes and stare at me in reverent, but ignorant admiration; but my mother would fix her quiet look upon me, with a quizzical smile upon her lips, until I would get red, and an irrepressible grin would break out from me, half indignant and half despairful—I never could humbug her with my philosophy.

She was a remarkable musician, and especially loved the German masters—Beethoven, Mozart, Beethoven, but above all, the master of Masters, Mozart. I inherited from her the acutest sensibility to music; I have never known anybody so instantly, and so powerfully affected by sounds. The swell of the military trumpet, the deep, harmonious rolling of the religious organ, the singing of a plaintive melody, like the Last Rose of Summer, or the chiming of holy bells, could change my mood at will. Favorites of mine, now strummed on every piano, were the airs of Meyerbeer and Donizetti, but Weber's waltz, bits from Mozart's requiem, and these being German, only served to increase my desire to visit that harmonious land.

At last, I could no longer restrain my yearnings, and I leased my mother until I at last wrung from her a reluctant consent. Then it was decided As soon as I had accomplished a certain year in old Columbia, which would be just after my nineteenth birth-day, I was to leave home. One thing, however, all was to be settled to accomplish; I wanted to go to Gottingen or Heidelberg, but my mother was immovable in this. If go I must, it should be to Bonn; the other two establishments were filled with sceptical Professors, mysticism was the fashionable form of belief or unbelief, and she knew too well its effect upon the young and half educated. So I was obliged to acquiesce, and the shores of old Father Rhine were to be blest by my presence.

I had some sort of far off kinsman who dwelt in summer near Andernach; he had married one of our English cousins, and to him I was to be especially recommended. Letters for Bonn were sealed for me, and an introduction to Niebuhr in Berlin and Cologne. To crown all, old Sue was to go with us, if he could be brought to give his consent, but he had shown no violent disapprobation of my departure, that it was feared that his society, however desirable, would be unattainable.

At the proper time, however, he was ordered before the council of three which sate in the drawing room, and when he made his bow was thus addressed:

"You know, Sue, that Paul is going away next week."

"Yes, I know, but I wouldn't let him off was Misses. What good Mass Pol git by goin dar? Why cant ou stay home wid his mudder and his lilly sister and old Sue?"

"It is too late to argue that topic now, Sue, for his passage is taken. But he wants you to go with him."

"Go wid um! Go way from you, Misses, and nobody to take care of you and Miss Florry! —Why!" turning indignantly towards me, "why, Mass Pol, what a onreasonable boy you is!"

"Well, but, Sue," I said, "will you let me go off among strangers all alone in this way?"

"Taint no use, Mass Pol, you is a boy, he gittin too ole to travel. Can't leave Misses, ole Sue can't."

"But, Sue," said my mother, "we will have friends here all about us, and we will be at home in our own comfortable house; here, where everybody knows and respects us. But Paul will be surrounded by strangers, and if you refuse to go, he will not have one single friend to talk to of his home."

"What, Misses, you want to send ole Sue away? and the poor fellow, mournfully.

"No, my friend, not unless you wish to go.—But I thought you loved Paul well enough not to part with him so easily."

The tears gathered in the old fellow's eyes as he said, "I do love little Mass Pol; ole Sue cut his hand off for Mass Pol, but he love Misses too. Nebber mind I go."

"That's a good fellow," said I.

"Then it is settled, Sue, is it! You will go?" asked mamma.

"Yes, Misses, I go."

Then said Florry, thunderously, "there will be nobody left to take care of me."

Sue turned his soft eyes on her, and his heavy lips began to tremble, and his cheek to twitch as he raised his hard black hand to his eyes.—Then Florry sprung up and took his hand and said,

"No, never mind, Sue, I will have mamma, but poor Polly will have nobody but you. Yes shall go with him, and take care of him, and bring him safe back to us."

And there the faithful old man stood for a moment, patting my sister's little white hand in his great dusky paws, and then hurried out of the room, sobbing.

So then six four or five days passed on, and the eve of my departure came. Now, as I sit here writing, my memory goes back, over all those thousands of miles, over the European populous cities, over that wide and indomitable main, where the white sails glance rarely, to the pleasant drawing room it that dear old white house. I hear the measured sonphing of the wind through the tossing trees; the bark of the distant watch dog, answered from the fourth rog by a short stifled growl from my Newfoundland; the high notes of a quaint Irish song, audible by fits, from the kitchen, and the click of Florry's knitting-needles, as she finishes the purse which I am to carry away in the morning.

Every thing is packed up and gone since three o'clock, leave to the vessel, my travelling dress is already upon me, my plaid lies over the back of the chair, my letters, and passports are in the breast pocket of my coat. My mother is in her elbow chair beside her work table, and I, as though I were a boy again, am on a low stool at her feet, with my head upon her knees.

"Paul," she said, "by this time to-morrow night you will, if you have a fair wind, be out at sea, and your mother will be lonelier to you. Florry and I will be very sad, my boy, when we sit alone here to-morrow."

There is a slight trembling in her voice, and Florry hastily leaves the room near her sewing, while I put up my hands and take hold of that which is lying on my head, and pull it around my neck and hide it there.

"It is a very grand and wonderful world, that old Europe that you are going to, and you will see many a lustrous yet sad scene, yes, and the stately palaces, the grand old churches, the glorious galleries of art, and the pomp of advanced civilization, I know that you will be surrounded by strangers, and if you have the warm beauty of home, will you—"

I try to say "never," but my voice will not obey me, and I keep silent.

"Yes purpose to be absent three or four years. In that time we do not know what our Heavenly Father may determine for us. Young as you and Florry are, you may both die, or what is more likely in the course of nature I may be called away, and never see your face on earth again."

Florry is now crying quietly, and I feel as though I were choking, but the tears do not come yet.

"Paul, my dear son, we will hope to meet again even here. But if it may not be so, then in the presence of God hereafter. Paul, whatever may be your temptations, whether they come from the enemies of religion, or from your own observation of the faults and short comings of its ministers and professors, hold fast steadfastly to your faith. The faith in which you have been nurtured, and in which your mother will die. This war given me by your father and has never left my bosom; now, Paul, promise that it shall never leave yours. Then besides the wise religious instructions, it will always keep the memory of your parents fresh in your heart."

She takes a small golden cross from her bosom, passes the cord of it about my neck and slips the cross down my waistcoat.

"Do you promise, Paul?"

"Yes, mamma, upon my honor, it shall never be taken by me from where you place it now.

"Fortunately," she continues, "I can allow you abundance of money to carry out your designs. You will probably be in possession of a majority of your fellow students. But be careful to avoid any ostentation—it is unworthy of God as you are a gentleman. It is entirely unnecessary to procure you any station that you may desire. Be generous, but not prodigal; observe you have every your own needs; you only hold in trust for such as are poorer than yourself. Make as many family acquaintances as you can. Of course at your age, you will, naturally, form intimate friendship with young men of your age, but choose carefully. Seek especially the society of ladies; their refining influence is necessary to all men, and pass as much time as possible in family circles, that home influences may never become unpleasant or unfamiliar to you. And may God grant Paul these blessed and preserve my darling boy. Keep him from every evil, and restore him to his mother and his sister, sanctified and improved by his absence!"

As my mother speaks the last sentence I slip from my stool upon my knees and bow my head down on her lap: and now the tears stream freely.

"And now, my son, it is bed time, kiss your sister and retire, for you must rise early to-morrow morning."

Then I take Florry in my arms and cover her with kisses, and go to my room. But after midnight, as I lie, thinking, I hear the door open softly, and my mother comes in with a candle in her hand. She is weeping silently. I know that this visit is too sacred even for me to know of, and I pretend to be asleep. So she sets the candle down near the door, and comes and kneels over by my bedside, and prays there for ten minutes and then rises, kisses me again and again while steadfastly. Then with fingers soft and gentle, she lifts a lock of my hair, and cuts it off, and then lets me down, and wipes a few tears from upon my cheek, and blesses me silently, and so goes away. And I lie still, lest any movement should disturb her tears, which I feel are lying on my face.

A restless night brightens into dawn, and the grey dawn purples into day. I rise and dress myself, commend my soul to the protection of Heaven, and go down stairs.

Breakfast is a sad affair, but soon over—and a carriage is at the door. Florry sobs out a few "good bys." My mother gives him a purse of money and a stout silver watch, and he kisses her without speaking.

"You will take good care of Paul, wont you Sue?"

Sue does not reply, but his lips twitch and tremble. Then Florry goes up to him and puts round his neck a great woollen comforter, and says,

I knitted that for you myself, Sue. Good bye."

He takes her hand, but she says,

"Here, old Sue!" and holds out her sweet fresh cheek to him.

Old Sue looks astonished for a moment, then beads and kisses her fair cheek, and blubbers.

"Gor'awighty bless Miss Florry and Misses, and so says erying from the box seat.

Then Florry gives me her purse. There is something round and hard in one end of it, and I know that when I am many miles and days away far, from home—I shall find a locket with mamma's hair and her own in it.

Then the last kiss and the last blessing, and the boy goes forth from his home—from his loving mother and sister—from his dreamy childhood, out over the great sea, into the stormy world; there to battle, to enjoy and to suffer, as the patient courge God shall give him.

MARRIED.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. John Clark, Mr. WM. W. COLEMAN and Miss MARY LOUISA ROBINSON, of Boston, Mass.

At Wheeling, Ill., 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, of Chicago, and Miss MARY E. WALKER, late of Lake county.

(The "pure" in the Prairie Farmer office send their best greetings to the happy bridegroom, who was formerly "one of us." A long and prosperous life to the youthful pair!)

DIED.

In this city, Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, of consumption, Mrs. HARRIET C. wife of S. C. Griggs, and daughter of Charles Butler, aged 27 years.

The

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

LAST NIGHT SEE "UNCLE TOM."—The drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be played at the Theatre to-night for the last time this season, and all who desire to witness its representation will have to go or miss the gratification to be derived from it. No place has ever been presented to the Chicago public that has attracted such full houses as this, and we are gratified to know that the class of persons who have visited the Theatre to witness its representation, has been, to a great extent, members of churches.—Up to this time there has been no slackening of public curiosity, and Mr. Rice is only induced to withdraw it, to give some Benefits, before the close of the season.

THE INQUIRY OF ALL NATIONS.—The 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d numbers of this work are received by A. H. & C. Burley, 132 Lake street. The illustrations in this copy, of the articles on exhibition at the World's Fair, are many of them in the highest style of excellence. The cost of the plates has been upwards of two thousand dollars. Every article has been carefully daguerreotyped, then accurately drawn on wood by the best artists in the country, and engraved in the highest style of art. This is considered as the best edition of the work yet published. It will prove of great value to those who are fond of treasuring up such illustrations of the arts and sciences.

THEATRE TO BE CLOSED.

The Theatre will be closed on Saturday, 23th inst., and remain closed for three weeks, in order to enable Mr. Rice to make various improvements in the arrangements of the interior.

One of the most important reforms contemplated about the Theatre is the determination of Mr. Rice to rent no more rooms in the building for retailing liquor. The Saloon below stairs has been closed and will be turned into an office, and the one up stairs will be closed as soon as the lease of the present occupant expires, which will be early next season. The announcement will be received we doubt not, with a high degree of satisfaction by the public. In coming to such a determination we are confident Mr. Rice but responds to the earnest desire of the whole community.

"SOCIAL EFFECTS OF PROTESTANTISM."

ROBERT A. BARWELL, Esq., the editor of the *Shepard of the Valley*, a Catholic newspaper published in St. Louis, advertises that he will deliver two lectures, one on Friday and one on Monday evening next, before the "Chicago Catholic Institute," in the State Street Market Hall,—the subject being "The Social Effects of Protestantism." Mr. B., though unknown individually in Chicago, has no small degree of notoriety on account of the startling principles he has promulgated as an editor.

We say startling, because to declare, as Mr. B. has, in his editorial sagacity, and with the sanction of the Bishop of St. Louis, that the education of the people is detrimental instead of beneficial to them, and, also, that the Roman Catholic Church will not tolerate, but suppress by force, all heresy, such as Protestantism, as soon as it gets power sufficient to do so, is a doctrine that cannot fail to startle the American people, who had doubtless been indulging in the pleasant belief that Inquisitions, with all the concomitants of prisons, racks, thumb screws, and all the instruments of torture that were applied to poor heretics in Spain by the order of the holy Apostolic Catholic Church, would never invade the land of Washington, dedicated as it was, to political and religious liberty, and consecrated by the blood of our patriotic ancestors. Mr. B., we believe, like Rev. A. Brownson, has not always been a Catholic, and hence the fervor of his assertions in favor of his new religion. This only serves to illustrate an old adage, which we forbear to quote, as comparisons are odious.

To our Protestant friends, we think the lecture will be something of a treat, for its oddity, if nothing else, and we certainly would recommend all who have a leisure hour, a spare quarter, and any curiosity in such matters, to go to the Hall and hear Mr. B.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A collision occured about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, on the Chicago & Aurora R. R. The freight train which left this city at 1 P. M. had arrived a short distance this side of the Junction, when the engineer, knowing he was behind time, and that he would be unable to reach the next station in season to prevent meeting the passenger train, stopped on the main track, and sent a flag man about eighty rods ahead,(in conformity with the regulations of the Company, provided for such emergencies,) to signalize the express train on its approach from La Salle, and gave information of his position. Hardly had the flag man reached his station, when the express train came thundering on at a rapid rate. According to our informant, the engineer slackened his speed a little on seeing the flag man, and on reaching him passed immediately by, without waiting for a message, (in direct violation of the rules) for the length of two or three rails, when he again put on a full head of steam, and rushed on to the other train at the rate of fifty miles per hour. The concussion was awful, almost demolishing both engines, and staving in several of the freight cars. The express train consisted of but one passenger car, in addition to the baggage car and tender. The engineer and brakeman leaped off, and escaped with severe bruises. Mr. Parmalee, the conductor, who was standing on the forward platform of the first passenger car, had his left arm broken at the wrist. Mr. Benedict, of Batavia, a passenger, was standing on the rear platform of the baggage car, and the platform of the passenger car being some inches higher, passed as over it, caught the limbs of the unfortunate man, and nearly severed both feet just above the ankles. A car containing the injured persons reached this city the same evening, about 7½ o'clock.—Mr. Benedict was carried to the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, on Wabash Avenue, where he was skilfully attended to by Drs. Herrick and Hamilton. One of his feet was amputated as soon as possible, but his strength failed so rapidly as to be unable to undergo the amputation of the other. We learn that the unfortunate man died yesterday afternoon, from his injuries.

It is stated that the engineer of the express train on seeing the flag man, *thought* he only wanted to inform him of the disarrangement of some of the rails near by, (as such things had occurred within the past few days, while the road has been undergoing repairs,) and he accordingly proceeded on, passing over those few rails slowly, and then renewed his speed, only discovering his mistake when too late to stop it. If such be the correct state of the case, that man is deserving of the severest censure.—The Company owe it to the public to make a full investigation of the affair.

NORTH WESTERN OMNIBUS LINE.—

A company has been formed to run a line of omnibusses from Chicago to the town of Jefferson, Niles, or Dutchman's Point, along the North Western or Milwaukee plank road. The Omnibus is nearly completed at Messrs. Welsh & Co.'s, and will be started in a short time, affording accommodation to persons living on this great thoroughfare. C. L. Ranyon, Esq., has been elected President; George G. Grabo, Secretary and Treasurer; and John Gray, of Niles, General Superintendent.

A NEW BARGAIN PRICE OF.—The price for negotiating to clear snow off of one's sidewalks, in New Bedford, is one dollar. The owner or occupant of the land adjoining the sidewalk is required to perform this public service, and where it is neglected, the corporation takes up the shovel, does the work, and sends an officer with a bill of expense.—We wish our Council would adopt a similar ordinance. Some of our sidewalks are almost impassable on account of the ice upon them, and yet the owners of them make no effort to remove it. On Monday evening a gentleman slipped and fell, breaking his arm, and in front of one of our banks, five or six persons slipped and fell prostrate, in the course of half an hour.

A NUISANCE.—The ice on the sidewalks on Lake and Clark streets has been very dangerous for pedestrians, for several days past. We are surprised that many business firms should be so utterly heedless for the safety of the public as to allow the ice to remain in front of their stores, without making an effort to remove it, or sprinkling a few ashes on the walk, wherein all danger might be readily removed. If Mr. H. Burch does not know that the sidewalk on Clark street, in front of the Chicago Bank, is very unsafe, and has been for more than a week past, we hope he will ascertain the fact before many hours, and cause some ashes to be sprinkled thereon. The trouble can be remedied with a moment's attention, and without cost. That corner has received more curses from pedestrians during the past week than we should desire to have uttered before our door.

☞ The small quantity of snow in our city is being made the most of by those who have any disposition for sleigh riding. On the principal streets, however, the snow is nearly worn away, and a fresh supply is needed to render cutters desirable property.

☞ There were no cases before the Police Court yesterday morning. The weather was probably too cold for the manufacturing of row, drunks, disturbances, &c.

A STRANGE THING.

Published in these days of hot strange. Imposition and and are not strange. But honesty and truth, especially in speculative business, is wonderful. For this reason we have used it, the greatest *Medical* discovery known. Its praise is declared from the North to the South, and from the East to the West. "*Ella true; it is true.*" ☞ See Dr. A. L. Adams' Advertisement, in this paper.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

☞ We wish to call the attention of the public to a source of luxury, comfort and happiness—to past neglect and a present opportunity of amendment. The numerous cases of baldness in America is truly surprising. The young can not take warning, or the old apply a remedy too soon. Who that is old, but would covet baldness? Who that is middle aged but shudders at *gray hairs*? Who that is young but values the luxuriant locks of youth and beauty? Effects like these are stayed, and many years of otherwise premature old age is regained to youth by using Lyon's Kathairon.

Lyon's Kathairon is but 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold throughout the world, by all dealers. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. del

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

The subscriber will receive proposals for bids to four million feet of Pine Lumber, (mill run) to be delivered in Chicago, at such times and in such quantities at such point on the Lakes, during the season of 1864, on which liberal cash advances will be made, if good security is given. Address Box 307 P. O., or apply at the Lumber Office of T. Newell & Co., foot of Wells st., Chicago. no11 W. L. & Co.

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R. R. Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad Company, that calls have been made to the Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company of twenty per cent., payable as follows, viz

Five per cent on the third day of January, 1854.
Five per cent on the third day of February, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of March, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of April, 1854.
At the Office of CHARLES DUNENT,
24 Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

By order of the Directors.
Dixon Telegraph—copy. no20 Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.

The ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the stockholders, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms as those of the State of Indiana, money is wanted and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount.

GEO. SMITH & CO.
Chicago, April 28, 1863.—ap28-dly*

TO THE TEMPERANCE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, who has long been familiar with Temperance Lecturing, and accustomed to advocate the whole cause of Prohibitory Legislation before the public, will be in Illinois early in January, to answer such calls as may be made for his services.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to D. L. EASTMAN Esq., St. Charles, Ill., or address the subscriber, care Rev J. C. HOLBROOK, Chicago. jal R. R. HALE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Fire Department for the nomination of Officers, Chief Engineer and two Assistants will take place at the South Market Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20th, at 7 o'clock. By order U. P. HARRIS, Chief Engineer.

Jal9

FOR SALE.

THE LEASE OF GROUND and the BRICK YARD situated thereon, with all the necessary *Fixtures, Tools, Lumber*, &c., &c., for the manufacture of Brick, situated on the South Branch, in the city of Chicago, about 2½ miles from Lake st. Terms easy. Apply immediately to

W. W. STEWART, 75 Dearborn st.

D. N. BURNHAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE, 61 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

☞ Particular attention given to the examination of Titles, Conveyancing and Collections.

Long Branch, Sec., Chicago.
References: { H. H. Bolton, Esq. / Hon. S. S. Morris.

ja16 dly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership existing between Thomas Wrich and Thomas Wrich, Jr., under the firm name of THOMAS WRICH & SON, Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1864. THOMAS WRICH.

The business will be continued by Mr. Thomas Wrich, at his new and commodious Office at Dearborn st., opposite the Court House.

Mr. Wrich will also furnish plans and estimates, and contract for the erection of Hotels, Dwellings, and improving lots of every description.

☞ Office and Mill Broker. Money to Loan on call. ja19

REMOVAL.

THE CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS are removed to No. 20 Dearborn st., (Chicago Hotel.)

ja19-dw HENRY L. WILSON, Proprietor.

CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS,

No. 20 Dearborn st.....Chicago, Ill

THE subscriber having secured the services of some of the most experienced workmen in the city, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Plumbing work—including Water Closets, Sinks, Wash Basins, &c., &c. All work done by him will be warranted, and orders will be promptly attended to, and done in a workmanship manner. Shop Work done at the lowest prices, and accessible to all parts of the State by Rail Roads and the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which passes near the door. The Rock Island Railroad now connects the city within a few hours of the Mississippi, and we have a share of the custom and business. The Hopkins House has removed the Plumbing of its premises from the old stand to the Chicago Hotel, as well as of its being the largest and most conveniently arranged House in the city, and we hope to receive a liberal share of the custom of those who may visit or stop at the Hotel. Office and Shop in connection with the Hotel.

PURE TIN BLOCK TIN WATER PIPE,

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Also, HOMINY, made from the purest Corn, always for sale by E. T. WARNER.

Chicago, Jan. 12 tf.

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Heaven,	Hell,
Angels,	Devils,
Virtue,	Vice,
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